## A PATAGONIAN UTOPIA.

SHATTERED ILLUSIONS OF WELSH COLONISTS, WITH SIDELIGHTS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

London, February 18. History repeats itself with variations. This is the inference to be drawn from a unique event at the Colonial Office to-day, where Mr. Chamberlain has been asked to assist in transplanting a Welsh colony from Patagonia to the Dominion of Canada. As the story of exile, misfortune and fortitude was told by Mr. W. J. Griffith, the Canadian Government agent for wales, and Mr. W. S. Rees, who accompanied him in an official visit to the Welsh settlement in Patagonia, analogies between the fate of these agricultural colonists and the disappointments and trials of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Netherlands and in New-England were apparent. The Welsh delegation, which sought to interest the Colonial Secretary in the removal of their kinspeople from Chubat to the wheat growing belt of the Northwest, was not impressed with the parallel, but regarded the matter as an imperial transaction. Mr. Chamber lsin, having married an Endicott from Salem. knows New-England traditions and the historic reputation of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock and the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay as sturdy pioneers and men of business as well as religious enthusiasts. The points of resemblance and variation between the two stories of British pioneering can hardly have escaped

The settlement at Jamestown coincided in time with the removal of a number of English families to Leyden under the leadership of a Separatist minister, John Robinson, and Elder Brewster. They remained in Holland for twelve years, and while they enjoyed a full measure of religious toleration, they were not at home on foreign soil, and after serious consultation and much misgiving decided to emigrate again, and to establish themselves in the New World on their own political foundations. The Dutch Government offered to transport them in a body to their possessions in New-Amsterdam, at the mouth of Henry Hudson's river, but the leaders of the thrifty community in Leyden preferred to make their fresh start in the New World as Englishmen, and to avoid all foreign entanglements. Captain John Smith, after exploring the seaboard from the mouth of the Penobscot to Cape Cod, had named the country New-England, and scattered among Devonshire towns a printed description of his discoveries. The Pilgrims, acting under the advice of Lonappointed by their experiences in Holland, and longed to be by themselves in a new country, where they could adapt themselves with English sustain and comfort one another by the development of the home loving spirit characteristic of their race. So they crossed the Atlantic as a body of pilgrims, who had profited by a temporary exile in an uncongenial land; and they established the first settlement in New-England without the aid and support of king or mercancorporation. In the quaint language of one

their earliest historians, "they knew they re pilgrimes, and looked not much on those ings they had left, but lift up their eyes to ye heavens, their dearest cuntrie, and quieted

their spirits." The Welsh colony in Patagonia, like the Pilgrim settlement in Leyden, was a ministerini enterprise based on serious miscalculations. Professor Michael Jones, of Bala, and the Rev. Lewis Jones, of Festiniog, were the leaders, who advocated the project about thirty-five years ago, when the mechanics, artisans and small farmers of Wales were restless and discontented. They were not natural leaders of men, like fervid John Robinson, of Leyden, and they lacked the business instincts of John Carver. William Brewster, William Bradford, Edward Winslow and Miles Standish, who sailed in the Mayflower. They sank their private fortunes and misdirected the energies of a credulous company of Welsh followers through carelessness in selecting a barren desert as a site for an agricultural Utopia, where land would be free from taxation and the community absolutely self-governed. When the Welsh emigrants arrived off the coast of Patagonia, they found that they had been grossly deceived rainless tract, without trees or rich soil, had been chosen as their farming centre. If they were free from church rates and local taxes, and able to live by themselves in democratic simplicity, with immense estates of their own, they were also forced back upon the desert, compelled to dig caves for temporary refuges, and exposed to terrible hardships in wresting a precarious living from one of the most forsaken and unpromising regions on earth. Their only resource was what Mr. Griffith happily describes "as a certain blend of optimism and tenacity, which is perhaps the exclusive possession of the Welshman." In their hopeless plight they kept plodding away and making the best of adverse conditions. One settler tried the experiment of diverting water from the Chubat River to a small plot of ground, and his bit of desert blossomed like the rose. Irrigation canals were constructed on a large scale, and, with a succession of bountiful wheat harvests, the prospects of the forlorn colony brightened. The river, after being their ally for twenty-four years, turned against them. For four successive years disastrous floods have involved the destruction of irrigation works, the failure of crops and the paralysis of industry. After a network of irrigating trenches exceeding two hundred miles in length had been constructed at an expense of \$1,000,000, the Welsh settlers were convinced that they had engaged in an unequal conflict with nature, and that not even their own plodding industry and Welsh tenacity could overcome insuperable obstacles to prosperity. Like the Pilgrims in Holland,

While the pioneers of this agricultural colony had lacked the religious motives of John Robinson's flock of separatists, they had shared the sturdy independence of the Pilgrims, and their dislike of foreign interference and control. At the outset they lived apart from the South American races, and were not taxed. Their Utopia, such as it was, was a little, self-governed principality of their own. When their affairs began to improve, owing to their own energy in constructing irrigation works, the Argentine authorities imposed taxes upon the farms, appointed governors and officials to keep the colonists in order, opened schools where Welsh children could learn Spanish, and enforced the requirements of compulsory military service, with Sunday as the regular day for parade and drill. The Welsh settlers were not allowed to regulate in their own way the public business of the little valley which they had reclaimed from sterility. The Argentine gauchos insisted upon governing them in accordance with Spanish-American ideas, and upon exposing them to the hardships of military service. There were frequent conflicts of authority and fierce agitations against Argentine methods of government. While the national government made a generous contribution in aid of the colony after the disastrous inumation of 1899, the Weishmen could not tolers a what they considered a foreign yoke, and y arned to be released from the political control of an allen and unsympathetic race. When disasters followed a generation of patient industry, and when, moreover, in rebuilding their irrigation works they could have no sense of security against recurring floods, they began to ask themselves whether it would not be possible for them to make a fresh start somewhere in the British donire, and to find deliverance from the irri-

they had made a mistake in choosing their

place of exile.



tation and degradation of foreign dominion. It | PLAN DELAWARE TUNNEL. was in this spirit that the Pilgrims, after their twelve years of exile in Holland, set out for the Western lands, where their British instincts and robust independence would have absolute

free play. The statements made by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Rees in the Interview at the Colonial Office revealed the eagerness of these Welsh refugees to emigrate to Canada. At least five hundred of the settlers in Chubat had pledged themselves don merchants, declined the Dutch overtures, to go to Canada if transportation could be and avoided the patronage of the Virginia and provided by the imperial government. As many other trading companies. They had been dis- as fifteen hundred would probably take advantage of systematic measures for transplanting them to a more congenial home, and there would be a remnant of one thousand in the grit to the conditions of a strenuous life and | deserted Chubat Valley. Mr. Chamberlain, preoccupied with South African affairs, had assumed that the discontented Welshmen were anxious to go to the Orange River Colony or to the Transvaal, and, as the present master of the destinies of Crown colonies, he could have arranged for their transportation to those regions. They were far too canny to think of exchanging the sterile Chubat Valley, with compulsory service for Argentine military parades, for the high veldt of South Africa under military rule, with a race feud slowly burning itself out in guerilia operations. As for the Canadian immigration scheme, the Colonial Secretary could not establish the precedent of assisting self-governing commonwealths from the imperial treasury. The Welsh refugees in Patagonia consequently will have to remain where they are, and take the risks of recurring floods and the certainties of Argentine conscription unless the Dominion Government ekes out private subscription with a substantial money grant, and undertakes to transplant the colony from remote Patagonia to the Northwest range of untilled wheat lands.

The Pilgrim Fathers having made their first mistake in their choice of Leyden as an asylum where they could be at liberty to thrive and prosper as men of business, as well as to worship, to quote quaint Governor Bradford, 'according to ye simplicitie of ye gospell and to be ruled by we laws of God's word." profited by their hard experience and shattered illusions and started westward over the seas, the pioneer republicans of the great republic of the future. When they landed at Plymouth Rock they es tablished a strictly republican colony, and, while the conditions were modified during the next setts, the pioneer expedition imparted a permanent republican impulse to American life. The Welsh settlers, restless under the conditions of political life in the little principality thirty-five years ago, sought an asylum in Patagonia, where they could live and prosper by themselves under absolute home rule; but after a strenuous conflict with nature and harassing controversies with Spanish-American gauchos, they are seeking a new heaven and a new earth under the British Crown among men of their own race. Patagonia, with a Spanish strain in the governing race, has not been an ideal commonwealth for them, yet in the strenuousness of their struggle against untoward conditions and an unsympathetic environment, and in their determination to make the best of their unhappy lot, they have revealed many of the finest and hardiest qualities of the heroic Pilgrims.

# EXECUTION FOR \$219,835.

### RECEIVER OF WRECKED MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK GETS ORDER AGAINST DIRECTORS.

Trenton, March 5 (Special).-By an execution issued from the Court of Chancery to-day, the Sheriff of Middlesex is directed to selze the property and chattels of Uriah B. Watson, James L. Kearny, Edward R. Pierce, Patrick J. Convery, Robert N. Valentine, James T. Watson and John G. Wilson, to satisfy a decree made in January in favor of Edward S. Campbell, of Newark, receiver for the wrecked Middlesex County Bank, and against the persons named, who were directors in the bank at the time George M. Valentine misappropriated its funds. The amount involved is said to be \$219,535 86, together with

The direction to pay the money was made by Vice-Chancellor Pitney on January 30. He com-manded them to turn the amount over to the receivers within ten days. The execution was ssued by order of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, be-

### COMPANY TO BUILD ONE INCORPORAT ED IN CAMDEN-CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

Camden, N. J., March 5.-The Philadelphia and Camden Tunnel Company filed articles of incorporation in the Camden County Clerk's office to-day. According to the statements filed, the company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, with \$10,000 paid in. The stock is divided into one thousand shares of \$1,000 each. The incorpora-tors are Emmor D. French, of Camden: Joseph H. Barrey, of Wilmington, Del.; Wayne C. Parker, of Philadelphia, and Daniel F. Halla-han, of Philadelphia. Mr. French, in speaking of the company, said that it was backed by Chicago capitalists, and

that it was backed by Chicago capitalists, and that he represented money interests in this section which held about one-fifth of the capital stock. The company was formed at the Bourse Building, in Philadelphia, last week. He said that work on the tunnel might be started soon. It is reported that the proposed tunnel is for a link in the much talked of trolley line to connect Philadelphia and New-York. Wayne C. Parker said this afternoon that the tunnel would be built for the express purpose of accommodating trolley cars. It would be constructed of wood and steel, and there would be four compartments, two for cars and two for driveways. The tunnel would be built in sections and sunk to bedrock, to which it wil lbe fastened by great prongs of steel.

flons and sunk to be rock, to which it will be fastened by great prongs of steel.

Special shops in which to make the tunnel sections will be built on the Camden side of the river, it was said. The site, Mr. Parker says, has been selected. The cost of construction is roughly estimated at \$3,000,000.

## NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Nahan Franko will celebrate his twenty-fifth an niversary as an orchestral musician on Sunday, when he will conduct the evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time. His friends are subscribing for a testimonial gift, which will probably be a piece of silver.

A slight change of bill will be made at Webe A sight change of bill will be made at week and Fields' Music Hall on Thursday night of next week. A part of the present programme will be cut out and a short burlesque on "Du Barry," entitled "To Hurry," will be substituted. "The Curl and the Judge" will be continued.

A large party of graduates and undergraduates of Columbia University will attend the performance of 'A Gentleman of France' at Wallack's Theatre on Puesday evening.

principals, the first performance of Arthur Pse nofer's farce, "Flitterwochen," will be postponed at the Irving Place Theatre, and Manager Conried will give instead another first performance to-night, hat of Rederich Benedix's comedy, "Die Zart-ichen Verwandten."

# THE WEATHER REPORT.

VESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST Washington, March 5 -The Southwest storm has co tinued its northeastward movement, with steadily increas-ing intensity, and is central to-night off the extreme ing intensity, and is central to-night off the extreme Southeast New-England Coast. The weather has generally cleared in the South, but in the Middle Atlantic States, New-England and the Upper Onio Valley heavy rains and anows have fallen and are still in progress, class where westward to the stocky Mountains the Seather has been fair. It is declaredly colder in the South Atlantic States, and the temportatures raine from ross to twenty degrees below the seasonal average in the Onio Valley the East and South. In the Northwest and Central West time temperatures has fished considerably. On the New-England Coast winds will be high northwest, on the South Atlantic Coast high northwest, slowly diminishing, and on the Gulf Coast light north.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Eastport, and on the Facilic Coast from Fort Harfurd to Eureka, the mouth of the Columbia River and the Stratt of Juan de Fuca. West of the Rocky Mountains marked Jow pressure again prevails, and rain has fairen on the middle and north coasts. Generally fair weather will be proved in New-England, where there will be snow, followed by clearing weather west of the Rocky Mountains, rain is probable over hearly all districts. On Friday there will be rain or show in the Northweet, the

Fauraday hight of Friday from the Rocky Modification westward.

The Onto River is about at the danger line at Evansville and is still right steadily from that place 
outsward. It is still right slowly at Louisville and 
madison, but will hardly reson the danger lines with the 
water now in sight, at the decline has begun at Cinrinati after a crest stage of about fifty-seven feet, 
steamers which depact for European ports to-day will 
nave high north to northwest winds and clearing weather 
o the urard Banks.

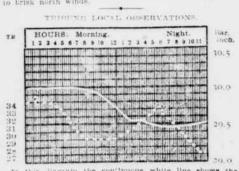
### FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY. For New-England, snow to-day, followed by clearing

Priday, fair: high north to corthwest winds to-day. For District of Columbia, Delaware and Virginia, fair For District of Columbia, beavier and vigina, and oday, brisk north winds; Friday fair.

For Maryland fair to-day, except show in mountain listricts, brisk north winds; Friday fair.

For Eastern Penesylvania, New Jersey and Eastern Row-Fork, snow early this morning, followed by clearing; high north winds; Friday fair.

For Western Penesylvania, fair to-day and Friday; resh western New-York, fair to-day and Friday; fresh o brisk north winds.



# THE PASSING THRONG.

Edward J. Nolan, a lawyer, of Chicago, is also president of the American Blind People's Higher Education and General Improve-WORKING ment Association. He is himself FOR EDUCA- blind. Yesterday he passed through TION OF New-York on his way back to Chi-THE BLIND. cago from Washington, where he has been working for the passage

of the bill introduced in the House by Representative Boutell, of Illinois, providing for the appropriation of \$75,000 for the education of the blind, "This year," Mr. Nolan said yesterday, "the bill "This year," Mr. Nolan said yesterday, "the bill was given to the Committee on Education, where it belonged, and not to the Committee on the District of Columbia, where it has gone in the past without reason. The result was that it was reported back favorably by that committee list January, and, though it will not be acted upon in this session of Congress, the favorable action of the committee will stand in its favor when it comes before the LVIIth Congress. Rev. Henry C. Coudon, chaplain of the House, is heartly in favor of the bill, and tells us that we have a strong man backing it in Mr. Boutell. We are very hopeful that it will be passed by the next Congress. Certainly we shall put forward even greater efforts. The success that the blind are winning in the higher branches of life, in the helds where not many years ago they were thought to be forever barred, is well known, and it does not seem a large sum to ask of the government to request \$75.990 to further the work of their

Sir Martin Conway, now professor of art in Cambridge University, but who for thirty years was known the world over as a moun-SEES tain climber and explorer, says POSSIBILITIES that he has climbed his last

IN ADVERTIS- mountain, and is an extinct vol-ING SIGNS. cano on the subject; but that on

the subject of art his ideas are fresh and untrammelled by tradition. At the Albemarie he said yesterday: "I like your irregular sky line in New-York. I think Broadway from the Battery to Madison Square, and then Fifth-ave, on, the finest street in the world. Viewed from Jerisey City at sunset, Manhattan Island is one of the most genuinely beautiful works of man it the world. Those irregular buildings, each different, and each with its plume of smoke, are a sight never to be forsotien. Let me suggest that you have possibilities in your great pictoral advertising signs, I saw in a squalid neighborhood yesterday, painted on a blank brick wall, a great picture, with gees as the principal figures. The lettering was not conspicuous, and the whole effect was to lighten and brighten and make more interesting the surroundings. I shall not be surprised to find inside of the colored tiles, that send back the sun. They tell me that it is much more likely that I will see the walls covered with advertisements. Well, I answer, go ahead and cover them so. Why not folly keep the lettering it monspicuous; or, better, make it needless by first associating it with certain pictures, and then why aren't geese as good as anything else for decorative purposes. I know an artistic effect. The architecture of the future—that is, the architecture of seel—was born and is being developed in America. I want to see every thing tried out."

\*\*CLAIMS AGAINST SANTO DOMINGO.\*\*

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CONGRESSMAN R. K. POLK of the XII batted and defent was affered at the head beddent who had been as suffered from the alliet suddent in the city last night from paralysis. Mr. Polik, who had been a s

# CLAIMS AGAINST SANTO DOMINGO.

MINISTER POWELL WORKING IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN CLAIMANTS.

San Domingo, March 5.-The United States Minister, William F Powell, who has just returned here from the United States, is using his good offices in order to bring about a settlement of the Sala claim for \$50,000 cash, and is also endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the affairs of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, of New-1ork. The negotiations have a fair prospect of being successful.

Sala was a Frenchman who loaned money and supplied munitions of war to the late President Hereaux of San Domingo, amounting in the aggregate to about \$50,000. After the death of Herenux the xisting Dominican Government recognized the claim, but has since shown a disposition to repudiciaim, but has since shown a disposition to repudiate it. Sala died, leaving his claim to his wife, who is an American and a resident of New-York, hence the State Department at Washington about a year and a half ago, undertook to prosecute it. Mr. Powell has not been instructed to demand a settlement, but simply to use his good offices with the government of San Domingo to effect a settlement of that and other claims of Americans.

# DIAMOND STORIES EXAGGERATED.

London, March 5.-The diamond merchants of London declare that the situation on the Contiment has been greatly exaggerated. They are of the opinion that the failures there do not aggregate more than fi00,000. No London firms are in-volved, so far as known. The local merchants point to the fact, as the best evidence that the position is not so bad as pictured, that De Beers rose half a point to-day, and that other diamond shares were following suit.

O. H. P. BELMONT STILL IMPROVING. Washington, March 5.-The condition of Representative O. H. P. Belmont, of New-York, continues to improve. He was so much better to-day that Mrs. Belmont, who was hurriedly summoned to his bedstde early in the week because of his precarious condition, went to New-York to-day.

# HOW THE SUGAR BOUNTY WORKS.

Issued by order of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, before whom the judgment against the directors was obtained at the petition for the execution was an afflavir by Campbell declaring that Robert 15 N. Valentine was entirely unable to pay any part of the decree, and that, in his opinion, the part of the decree, and that, in his opinion, the second of the decree and that, in his opinion, the price of which is held up by the combination of the search of the second of the

### OBITUARY.

## LEONARD LEWISOHN.

London, March 5.-Leonard Lewisohn, the banker, of New-York, is dead.

Mr. Lewisohn died from pneumonia this morning at the home of his son-in-law, Charles Henry. He had been sick for only three days. The body will be taken to New-York on board the American Line steamer St. Louis, which sails from Southampton on Saturday, March 8.

Leonard Lewisohn was born in Hamburg. Ger-

many, on October 10, 1847. In his fourteenth year he became a clerk in the office of his father. Samuel Lewisohn, who was a prominent merchant. In 1865 he came to this city, where his father's firm had a branch house; and in the following January he and his elder brother, who came over at his suggestion, formed the firm of Lewisohn others. The firm at the outset confined itself to importing feathers, bristles, etc., representing the parent house in Hamburg. The brothers were ambitious and energetic, however, and gradually extended their business in other directions. In 1868 they engaged in large transactions in lead, this being their first venture in the metal trade. Successful in this, in 1872 they began heavy dealings in copper. The firm engaged in especially large transactions in 1879, when lake copper rose n this country to 224 cents a pound, reimporting large amounts from the stocks held in Europe by the Rothschilds and others. In 1885 negotiations were begun between Lewisohn Brothers, representing the Montana Company, and Edward Larrabee, owning adjoining properties, for a con-solidation of interests. This was finally consum-mated in 1887 by the organization of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, with which Messrs, Clark and Bigelow and other Boston capitalists became connected. Leenard Lewisohn joined the board of directors of the new company, and the firm of Lewisohn Brothers was appointed its selling agent. A few menths heter the famous French Syndeate was formed. Mr. Lewisohn was associated with William Rockefeler and H. H. Rogers in the organization of the Amalgamated Copper Company. He was one of the organizers of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Tennessee Copper Company and the Feather River Exploration Company. Mr. Lewisohn was largely interested in these companies as a stockholder, and was a director in the following companies: Oscola Mining Company, Tamarack Mining Company. Santa Fe Gold and Copper Mining Company, Peather River Exploration Company. New-York Dock Company, Detroit Southern Railroad Company, National Bank of North America. Congress Brewing Company, Detroit Southern Railroad Company, National Bank of North America. Congress Brewing Company, International Hanking Corporation, Raritan Traction Company, and the United Metals Seiling Company, of which at his death he was president. He was also a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, New-York Coffee Exchange and New-York Metal Exchange.

Mr. Lewisohn's other business interests were ow and other Boston capitalists became connected.

York Coffee Exchange and New-York Metal Exchange.

Mr. Lewisohn's other husiness interests were many and diverse. From 1865 to 1839 the original importing business of Lewisohn Brothers was continued, although for many years it had been subordinated to the metal department. In the latter year, however, the importing business was transferred to the Lewisohn Importing and Trading Company, and since then the old firm has devoted itself exclusively to the metal trade, carrying on large transactions in lead as well as in copper. In the last eighteen months the firm of Lewisohn Brothers has taken an important interest in the coffee markets of the world.

In the latter part of 1991 Adolph Lewisohn, the younger brother of Leonard, retired from the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, being succeeded by Leonard Lewisohn's two sons, Walter and Frederick Lewisohn's two sons, Walter and Frederick Lewisohn was a member of the Engineers'.

Lewisohn's two sons, Walter and Frederick Lewisohn.

Mr. Lewisohn was a member of the Engineers', Harmonie, Criterion, Fulton and Mid-Day clubs, and a director of the Educational Alliance, in this city. He was a free river to charities. He married in 1870 Miss Rosaile Jacobs. His wife died some time ago. Nine children survive him: Jesse, of the United Metals Selling Company: Walter and Frederick, who are the surviving members of the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, Oscar, a Yale student, who was with his father at his death; and five daughters, three of whom are married.

### GENERAL ROBERT H. CARR. Baltimore, March 5 .- General Robert H. Carr.

ged eighty years, died at his home here last night. participation in the capture of John Brown at Har-per's Ferry.

The date of his death was the anniversary of his birth and also the anniversary of the death of his brother. General Carr gained prominence through his active

### CONGRESSMAN R. K. POLK.

Philadelphia, March 5.-Congressman R. K. Polk

New-York University and the University and Belle-vue Hospital Medical College. He had never practised, however.

At the time of his death Mr. Hendricks was a member of the Manhattan and Pheenix clubs, the Aldine Association and the Twenty-four. He was not married.

## Burnett's Coconine promotes the growth of the air and renders it dark and glossy. MARRIED.

WOODS-HUSBANDS-On Wednesday, March 5, at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, by the Raw, William M. Groevenor, D. D., Mary Mahon Husbands, daughter of the late Clement M. Husbands, esquire, to Dr. David Flavel Woods, both of Philladelphia.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dorsed with full name and address,

Muzzy, Arthur T. Phornix, Eleanor, Pollock, Carrie C. Sainner, Gertrude I Sternbach, Rachei Tucker, Ervin A.

ARNOLD—On Wednesday, March 5, Minnie S, Arnold widow of the late Richard J, Arnold, of Newport, R. I. suddenly, at her late home, in Flushing, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter. Newport and Providence papers

DEMAREST—Entered into rest at Manchester, N. H., March 2, 1902, Eliza C., wife of the Rev. G. L. Demarest, D. D., aged 54 years 19 days. Service at her house in Manchester, Thursday, March 6, at 4:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the interment and final services at Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, March 7, at 11 a, m. Carriages in waiting at Cemetery. STES-Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday morning, March 4, 1962, at his residence, No. 1,308 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Benjamin Estes. Funeral private.

GOODRIDGE—Charlotte M. Goodridge, widow of the late Frederic Goodridge, suddenly, in California, March 3 Notice of funeral hereafter. KELLER On the 5th inst., the Rev. George A. Keller, of St. David's Hectory, Wayne, Delaware County, Penn. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

KINGSLEY-In Maitland, Fla., March 3, 1902, Dr. W. Kingsley, of Elizabeth, N. J. Notice of fun hereafter.

MUZZY—On Tuesday, March 4, 1902, Hospital, Arthur F. Muzzy, M. D. i be held at the Madison Avenue Re ner 57th-st., on Thursday afternoon ton and Amherst (Muss.) papers ple

POLLOCK—At Port Richmond, Staten Is of pneumonia, Carrie Chase, wife of Cha and daughter of William H. and Louis eral service from her residence, No. 110 Thursday, 5 p. m.

SKINNER-Entered into rest on Wednesday, after illness, Gertrude Louise, widow of the late Th Skinner, M. D. Notice of funeral hereafter.

March 4 at 4:30, Rachel Virginia, be Charles Sternbach, Funeral services will Temple Emanu-cl. 5th-ave and 43d-st., F March 7, at 9:39, London papers please TUCKER-Monday, March 2, 1902, Ervin Alde A. M. M. D. at his residence, No. 110 Wee in the 41st year of his age. Funeral from St. Church, 11 o'clock Friday morning. Intermen Kindy omit flowers.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Members are requested to attend the functal of Dr. Erwin Aiden Tucker at St. Thomas's Church, 11 o'clock Friday morning. JOHN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M. D., Secretary.

The Fellows of the N. Y. Obstetrical Society are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. Erwin A. Tucker, on Friday morning, at 11 o clock, at St. Thomas's Church, 5th-ave. MALCOLM M'LEAN, M. D., Presiden

## Office 20 East 23d Street, Madison Square South. Special Nonces.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

We would remind our coalers that the Paiva Man-non, in Faris estuated (fone to the celebrated "Rond-Point des Coamps-Elveses," will be sold positively on March Bith, sigh that Mr. Desouches, Solletter, Ni, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, has charge of this sensational sale.

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Twelve Months.
SIX Months

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Naysau-et.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1.242 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office,
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 180 Frond-et.
AMERICAN STRUCTURE TO THE THOMAS NO. 140 Fleet-at.
Brown, Gould & Co. No. 54 New-Onford-at.
American Express Company. No. 3 Waterloo Place.
John Wanamsker & Co. No. 31 Housevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnals, Bureaus des Etransers.
American Express Company. No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de 1078-78.

POréra.

GENEVA—Lombard, Odler & Co. and Union Bank.

FLORENCE—Whitby & Co.

HAMBURG—American Express Company. No. 11

Schmiede Strasse.

BREMEN—American Express Company. No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

(Should be read DAIL! by an interested as classes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March S, 1902, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Pust Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at S p, m, Friday, per s, s, Kronprinz Wil-

# TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS
THURSDAY—At 7 a m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Expyt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per SATURDAY and Breingies." In for Europe, per s. s. Kronpring Wilhelm, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam mail must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary 12 m.) for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown; at 11 a. m. for Azorea Islands, per s. s. Tartar Prince (mail for Italy must be directed "per s. s. Hekla "hine for Italy must be directed "per s. s. Trave".

"PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails narned above, additional Supplementary Mails are opened on the plers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and semain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At S.a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Yucatan, Chiapas, of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Yucatan"); at S.30 a. m. for Argentine, Urugusay and Parasulay, per s. s. Masskylpne, TRIDAY—At 10 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Renedict, at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, via, Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca, via, Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca, via, Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca, via, Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Pretoria, at S.30 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Parasuay, per s. s. Etoma, at S.a. m. for Resmuda, per s. s. Pretoria, at S.30 a. m. for Enhamas, per s. s. Antilia, via Nassau (mail must be directed "per s. s. Antilia"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 8:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Caracaa (mail for Savanilla and Cartasena must be directed "per s. s. Caracaa (mail for Savanilla, and Cartasena, per s. s. Alleghan, (mail for Cuba, Ser Rea must be directed "per s. s. Alleghan, (mail for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, per s. s. Alps; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Matanzas, etc. (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Curityba, via Matanzas, etc. (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Curityba").

# TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Taroma, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to March 17. inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Glenoxic.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.20 p. m. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Coptic.

Mails for Tabiti and Marquesas blands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to March 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Adstralia.

Mails for Australia (except Westerlia, Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samou and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close bere daily at 6.30 p. m. after March 12 and up to March 116, mediasice, or on prival of s. s. Europei, New-Zealand, Fiji, Samou and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close bere daily at 6.30 p. m. up to March 116, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura, due at New-York March 13, for March 116, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. America Mails for Hawaii, Japan, china and Philippine Islands, via March 116, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India cregistered mail must be directed 'via Vancouver,' Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghii cannot be forwarded via Caradao.

Transpachie mails are forwarded to port of esalling daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transst, 'Registered mail closes at 8 p. mevious day.

CURNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.